



Wetlands Overview

Dave Davis



Is there a wetland in your neighborhood?

The best way to find out if there's a wetland in your watershed or neighborhood is to contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service office or local public works or planning department. Most have specialists trained in identifying and delineating wetlands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory maps can also help. The maps indicate open water and likely wetland areas. For copies, call 1-888-ASK-USGS or visit the National Wetlands Inventory web site at www.nwi.fws.gov.

What Is a Wetland?

Although wetlands are often wet, a wetland might not be wet year-round. In fact, some of the most important wetlands are only seasonally wet. Wetlands are the link between the land and the water. They are transition zones where the flow of water, the cycling of nutrients, and the energy of the sun meet to produce a unique ecosystem characterized by hydrology, soils, and vegetation—making these areas very important features of a watershed. Using a watershed-based approach to wetland protection ensures that the whole system, including land, air, and water resources, is protected.



Wetlands found in the United States fall into four general categories—marshes, swamps, bogs, and fens. Marshes are wetlands dominated by soft-stemmed vegetation, while swamps have mostly woody plants. Bogs are freshwater wetlands, often formed in old glacial lakes, characterized by spongy peat deposits, evergreen trees and shrubs, and a floor covered by a thick carpet of sphagnum moss. Fens are freshwater peat-forming wetlands covered mostly by grasses, sedges, reeds, and wildflowers.

Good News

Often called “nurseries of life,” wetlands provide habitat for thousands of species of both aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals.

These nurseries support the critical developmental stages for many plants and animals. Although wetlands are best known for being home to water lilies, turtles, frogs, snakes, alligators, and crocodiles, they also provide important habitat for waterfowl, fish, and mammals. Migrating birds use wetlands to rest and feed during their cross-continental journeys and as nesting sites when they are at home. As a result, wetland loss has a serious impact on these species. Habitat degradation since the 1970s has been a leading cause of species extinction.

Two-thirds of the 10 million to 12 million waterfowl of the continental United States

reproduce in the prairie pothole wetlands of the Midwest, and in the winter millions of ducks like these can be found in the wetlands of the south-central United States.

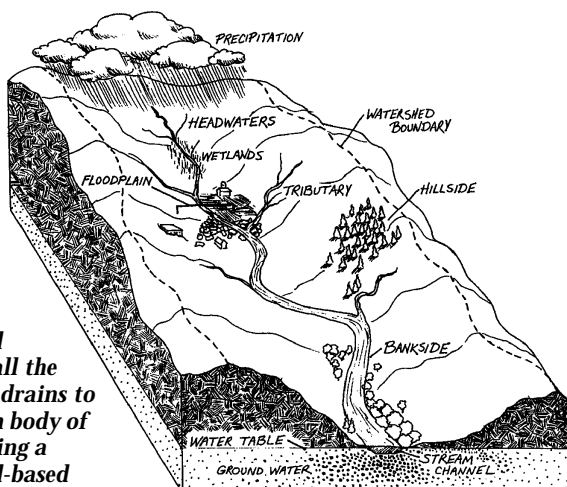


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This forested wetland on the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge on Virginia's Eastern Shore is part of the Atlantic flyway, where shorebirds and waterfowl rest before they migrate south for the winter.

A watershed includes all the land that drains to a common body of water. Using a watershed-based approach to wetland protection ensures that the whole ecosystem is protected.





A freshwater pool at Assateague National Seashore in Virginia.

Living systems cleanse water and make it fit, among other things, for human consumption.

Elliot A. Norse, in R.J. Hoage, ed., Animal Extinctions, 1985

The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased, and not impaired, in value.

—Theodore Roosevelt, 1907

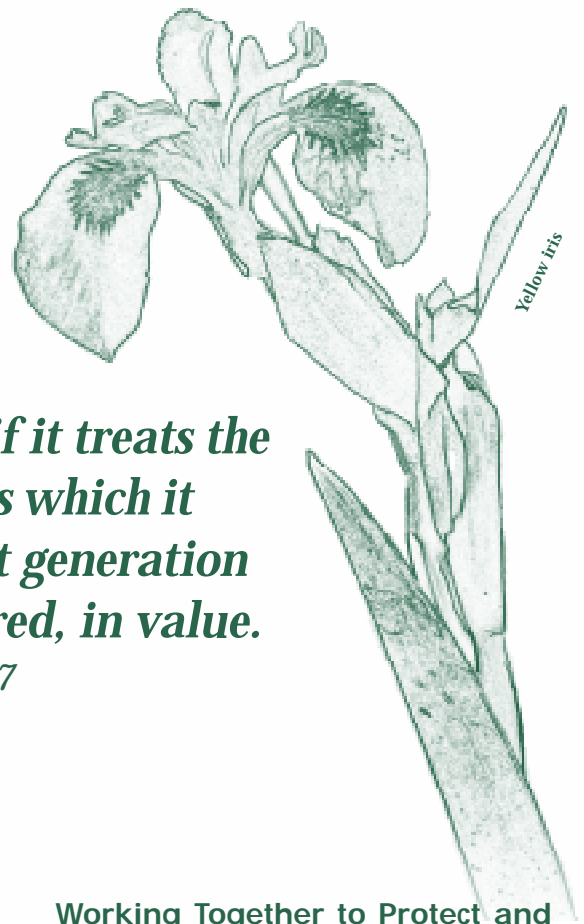
Wetlands do more than provide habitat for plants and animals in the watershed. When rivers overflow, wetlands help to absorb and slow floodwaters. This ability to control floods can significantly prevent property damage and loss and can even save lives. Wetlands also absorb excess nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants before they reach rivers, lakes, and other waterbodies. They are great spots for fishing, canoeing, hiking, and bird-watching, and they make wonderful outdoor classrooms for people of all ages.

Bad News

Despite all the benefits provided by wetlands, the United States loses about 60,000 acres of wetlands each year. The very runoff that wetlands help to clean can overload and contaminate these fragile ecosystems. In addition, nonnative species of plants and animals and global warming contribute to wetland loss and degradation.

What Is EPA Doing to Protect Wetlands?

EPA has a number of programs for wetland conservation, restoration, and monitoring. EPA, along with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), establishes environmental standards for reviewing permits for discharges that affect wetlands, such as residential development, roads, and levees. Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the Corps issues permits that meet environmental standards (after allowing the public to comment).



Yellow Iris

Working Together to Protect and Restore Wetlands

In addition to providing regulatory protection for wetlands, EPA works in partnership with states, tribes, and local governments, the private sector, and citizen organizations to monitor, protect, and restore these valuable habitats. EPA is helping states and tribes incorporate wetland monitoring, protection, and restoration into their watershed plans. EPA is also working to develop national guidance on wetland restoration, as well as constructed wetlands used to treat storm water and sewage. Nationally, EPA's Five-Star Restoration Program provides grants and promotes information exchange through community-based education and restoration projects.

EPA works with a variety of other federal agencies to protect and restore wetlands, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Marine Fisheries Service. EPA is working with these agencies and others to achieve a net increase of 100,000 acres of wetlands each year by 2005. EPA also partners with private interests and public organizations like the Association of State Wetland Managers, the National Association of Counties, the Izaak Walton League, local watershed associations, schools, and universities to advance conservation and restoration programs.

How Can I Help?

You can do many things to help protect wetlands in your area. First, identify your watershed and find the wetlands in your neighborhood. Learn more about them and share what you learn with someone you know! Encourage neighbors, developers, and state and local governments to protect the functions and values of wetlands in your watershed.

To prevent wetland loss or degradation, follow these simple guidelines:

- Invest in wetlands by buying duck stamps. Proceeds from these \$15 migratory bird hunting stamps support wetland acquisition and restoration. The stamps are available on-line at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's web site (www.fws.gov) or at your local post office.
- Rather than draining or filling wetlands, find more compatible uses that would not damage the wetlands, such as waterfowl and wildlife habitat.
- When developing your landscaping plan, keep wetlands in mind. Plant native grasses or forested buffer strips along wetlands on your property to protect water quality.
- "Get into" your wetland by participating in a volunteer monitoring program.
- Plan to avoid wetlands when developing or improving a site. Get technical assistance from your state environmental agency before you alter a wetland.
- Maintain wetlands and adjacent buffer strips as open space.
- Support your local watershed association.
- Plan a wetland program or invite a wetland expert to speak at your school, club, youth group, or professional organization.
- Build a wetland in your backyard. Learn how by visiting the U.S. Department of Agriculture's web site at www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/CCS/Backyard.html.

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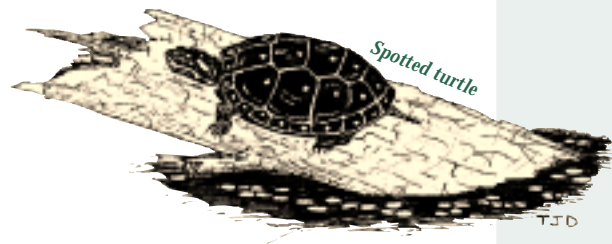


Wetland habitat along this Idaho riparian corridor provides food and shelter for many different wildlife species.

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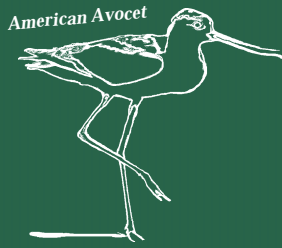


If bottomland hardwood swamps are protected, Bald Cypress trees like these can grow for more than 2000 years.



Wetlands can be found in every county and climatic zone in the United States.

The Wetland Fact Sheet Series



Wetlands Overview
Types of Wetlands
Functions & Values of Wetlands
Threats to Wetlands
Wetland Restoration

Funding Wetland Projects
Wetland Monitoring & Assessment
Sustainable Communities
Volunteering for Wetlands
Teaching about Wetlands

For more information, visit www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands.

Wetland Resources

On the Internet

EPA's Wetland Home Page www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands
USDA's Wetland Reserve Program www.wl.fb-net.org
The Association of State Wetland Managers www.aswm.org
National Marine Fisheries Service Restoration Center www.nmfs.noaa.gov
USDA NRCS's Wetland Science Institute www.pwrc.usgs.gov/WLI
National Wetlands Inventory Center www.nwi.fws.gov
Izaak Walton League www.iwla.org

In Print

America's Wetlands: Our vital link between land and water. Available or on the Internet at www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/vital/toc.html.

Our National Wetland Heritage: A Protection Guide, Jon Kusler and Teresa Opheim. Available from the Association of State Wetland Managers. Call (518) 872-1804 or visit www.aswm.org.

Wetlands, 3rd edition, William J. Mitsch and James G. Gosselink. Available from the Association of State Wetland Managers. Call (518) 872-1804 or visit www.aswm.org.

History of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States: National Water Summary on Wetland Resources, U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2425. Available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at <http://wetlands.fws.gov/bha> or from the U.S. Geological Survey at <http://water.usgs.gov/nwsum/WSP2425/history.html>.

National Wetlands Status and Trends Study and Report for the Year 2000. Available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at <http://wetlands.fws.gov/bha>.

Recognizing Wetlands. Available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at www.wes.army.mil/el/wetlands.

The Wetlands Assistance Guide for Landowners. Available from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at www.tpwd.state.tx.us/conservation/wetlands/wetintro.htm. For a printed copy, contact Julie Anderson, State Wetlands Planner, Resource Protection Division, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, TX 78744; call (512) 389-4328, fax (512) 389-8059, or e-mail julie.anderson@tpwd.state.tx.us.